



Attorney Docket No. SON-1659  
Date: October 13, 1999



ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

Transmitted herewith for filing is the patent application of

Inventor: TAKASHI HIRAKAWA and HIROYUKI YOSHINE

For: LIQUID - CRYSTAL DISPLAY APPARATUS AND THREE-PANEL LIQUID-  
CRYSTAL DISPLAY PROJECTOR

Enclosed are:

- ☒ Specification and Claim(s).
- ☒ Oath or Declaration (executed).
- ☒ Nine sheet(s) of drawings.
- ☒ An assignment of the invention to Sony Corporation.
- ☒ Copy of one priority application(s).
- ☐ Associate Power of Attorney.


The fee has been calculated as shown below:

CLAIMS AS FILED				
FOR	NUMBER FILED	NUMBER EXTRA	RATE	BASIC FEE \$380/\$760
TOTAL CLAIMS	10-20	0	X \$ 9 \$18	\$
INDEP. CLAIMS	5-3	0	X \$39 \$78	\$156.00
Fee for Multiple Dependent Claims \$135/\$270				0
			TOTAL FILING FEE	\$916.00

- ☒ A Preliminary Amendment is attached.
- ☒ A Letter to Official Draftsperson is attached.
- ☒ Charge \$ 916.00 to Deposit Account No. 18-0013 to cover the filing fee. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.
- ☒ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any fees under 37 C.F.R. 1.16 or 1.17 which may be required during the entire pendency of this application, or to credit any overpayment, to Deposit Account No. 18-0013. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.
- ☐ A check in the amount of \$\_\_\_\_ cover the filing fee is enclosed.
- ☐ Charge \$\_\_\_\_\_ to Deposit Account No. 18-0013 to cover the recordal fee. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.
- ☒ Applicant's undersigned attorney may be reached by telephone in our Washington D.C. Office at

(202) 955-3750.

All correspondence should be directed to our below listed address.

  
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Reg. No. 24,104

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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In the Patent Application of	)	
	)	
Takashi HIRAKAWA et al.	)	
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Serial No. To Be Assigned	)	ATTN: APPLICATION BRANCH
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Filed: Concurrently Herewith	)	
	)	
For: LIQUID-CRYSTAL DISPLAY	)	
APPARATUS AND THREE-PANEL LIQUID	)	
CRYSTAL DISPLAY PROJECTOR	)	

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Assistant Commissioner of Patents  
Washington, DC 20231

Sir:

Prior to the initial examination, please amend the above-identified application as follows:

IN THE SPECIFICATION

Page 5, line 10, change "FIGS. 11A-11D" to --Fig. 11--.

Page 7, line 21, change "etc.," to --and so forth--.

Page 9, line 5, change "circuit" to --circuits--;

Page 9, line 8, after "period" insert --, as seen in Fig. 4C--.

Page 13, line 18, change "11D" to --11--.

Page 14, line 13, change "vide" to --video--.

IN THE CLAIMS

7. (newly-added) A three-panel liquid-crystal display projector, comprising:  
a plurality of liquid-crystal display panels respectively receiving red, green, and blue

light rays from a light source through a color separation system to respectively produce a red video image, a green video image, and a blue video image;

a color synthesis system for synthesizing the red, green and blue video images for projection onto a screen to produce an enlarged image on the screen; and

an electrical signal processing system for receiving a primary color video signal from a color video reproducing apparatus, synchronization signals, and a common voltage, and outputting respective red, green and blue video signals and a common voltage; and

a chrominance non-uniformity correction circuit providing a chrominance non-uniformity correction signal to the electrical signal processing system for canceling chrominance non-uniformity.

8. (newly-added) The liquid-crystal display apparatus as set forth in claim 7, wherein said chrominance non-uniformity correction signal is superimposed on the primary color video signal.

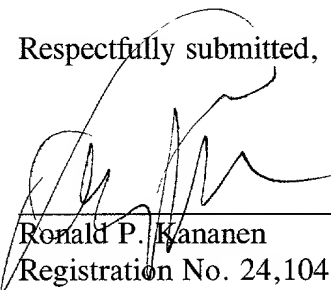
9. (newly-added) The liquid-crystal display apparatus as set forth in claim 7, wherein said chrominance non-uniformity correction signal is superimposed on the common voltage.

10. (newly-added) The liquid-crystal display apparatus as set forth in claim 7, wherein said electrical signal processing system includes at least one of a fixed brightness adjustment, a fixed gain adjustment, and a fixed common voltage fixed through a display period.

REMARKS

This Preliminary Amendment is requested prior to the initial examination of the above-identified patent application to address minor matters of form and syntax and correctly identify the drawings as filed. Additional claims are presented to claim the invention in claims of varying scope. It is believed that no new matter is added. If the Examiner has any suggestions for placing this application in even better form, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned and the number listed below.

Respectfully submitted,



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DATE: October 13, 1999

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- 1 -

LIQUID-CRYSTAL DISPLAY APPARATUS AND THREE-PANEL  
LIQUID-CRYSTAL DISPLAY PROJECTOR

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a liquid-crystal display apparatus and a three-panel liquid-crystal display projector.

2. Description of the Related Art

Referring to FIG. 10, a three-panel liquid-crystal display projector employs three liquid-crystal display panels 1R, 1G, and 1B as optical shutters. A high-intensity white light from a metal halide lamp or the like is separated through dichroic mirrors (not shown) or the like into red, green and blue light rays. Receiving the red, green and blue light rays, the respective liquid-crystal display panels 1R, 1G, and 1B output a red video image, a green video image and a blue video image.

The red, green, and blue video images are synthesized through a dichroic prism 2, and the synthesized image is then projected onto a screen 4 through a lens system 3. An enlarged projected color image is thus obtained.

Such a three-panel liquid-crystal display projector suffers from on-screen chrominance non-uniformity in the display on the screen 4, because of non-uniformity in light transmissivity in the optical systems 2 and 3, and the liquid-crystal display panels 1R, 1G, and 1B.

In the three-panel liquid-crystal display projector, as shown in FIG. 10, the red video image and the blue video image are respectively left-side-right inverted at each of the dichroic prism 2 and the lens system 3, but the green video image is inverted by the lens system 3 only, and the green video image only is projected in a left-side-right inverted orientation.

Now there is a variation in luminance in a horizontal direction in the light source or the optical systems. The green video signal only is inverted left side right, and the red video image and the blue video image are superimposed on the green video image, as shown in FIG. 11. When a gray color display is presented, the right hand side becomes greenish gray, and the left hand side becomes magenta gray, as shown in FIG. 11. A similar phenomenon occurs when the red video image or the blue video image is inverted.

Another cause for the chrominance non-uniformity on the display screen is a variation in light transmissivity, due to a interlayer gap variation present in the liquid-crystal display panel, called Newton's rings, as shown in FIG. 12.

An electrical signal processing system in the conventional three-panel liquid-crystal display projector is unable to remove the chrominance non-uniformity, because brightness adjustment, gain adjustment and a liquid-crystal display panel common voltage remain fixed throughout a horizontal display period and a vertical display period.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to remove chrominance non-uniformity.

A liquid-crystal display apparatus of the present invention, supplying a primary color video signal and a common voltage to a liquid-crystal display panel, superimposes a correction signal for canceling chrominance non-uniformity on the primary color video signal or the common voltage.

In accordance with the present invention, the correction signal for canceling the chrominance non-uniformity is superimposed on the primary color video signal or the common voltage, and the non-uniformity is thus removed from the display screen. A color image having a good uniformity is thus presented.

A three-panel liquid-crystal display projector of the present invention includes a liquid-crystal display panel, supplied with a red video signal and a common voltage, for presenting a red video image, a liquid-crystal display panel, supplied with a green video signal and the common voltage, for presenting a green video image, and a liquid-crystal display panel, supplied with a blue video signal and the common voltage, for presenting a blue video image, wherein one of the red, green and blue video images is projected in a left-side-right inverted orientation. In this projector, a chrominance non-uniformity



correction signal is superimposed on the video signal which is supplied to the liquid-crystal display panel which projects the left-side-right inverted video image, or a chrominance non-uniformity correction signal is superimposed on the common voltage which is supplied to the liquid-crystal display panel which projects the left-side-right inverted video image.

Since a chrominance non-uniformity correction signal is superimposed on the video signal or the common voltage, which is supplied to the liquid-crystal display panel which projects the left-side-right inverted video image, the non-uniformity is thus removed from the display screen. A color image having a good uniformity is thus presented.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a three-panel liquid-crystal display projector;

FIG. 2 is a block diagram showing an electrical signal processing system of the present invention;

FIG. 3 is a block diagram showing a video signal processing circuit of the present invention;

FIGS. 4A-4C are waveform diagrams showing the operation of the three-panel liquid-crystal display projector;

FIG. 5 is a circuit diagram showing a sawtooth wave generator circuit;

FIGS. 6A-6B are waveform diagrams showing the operation

of the circuit shown in FIG. 5;

FIGS. 7A-7E are waveform diagrams showing one operational example of the present invention;

FIGS. 8A-8D are waveform diagrams showing another operational example of the present invention;

FIGS. 9A-9E are diagrams showing the operation of the present invention;

FIG. 10 is a block diagram showing a three-panel liquid-crystal display projector;

FIGS. 11A-11D are diagrams showing chrominance non-uniformity; and

FIG. 12 is a diagram showing another example of chrominance non-uniformity.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

One embodiment of the present invention is now discussed, referring to FIG. 1 to FIGS. 7A-7E. Referring to FIG. 1, components identical to those described with reference to FIG. 10 are designated with the same reference numerals. In this embodiment, a liquid-crystal display panel, which projects a video image in a left-side-right inverted orientation, is the liquid-crystal display panel for the green video image.

As shown in FIG. 1, a three-panel liquid-crystal display projector in this embodiment employs three liquid-crystal display panels 1R, 1G, and 1B, as optical shutters. A high-

intensity white light from a white light source 5 such as a metal halide lamp is separated through a color separation system 6, such as a dichroic mirror, into red, green, and blue light rays.

The red, green, and blue light rays are respectively incident on the liquid-crystal display panels 1R, 1G, and 1B and a red video image, a green video image and a blue video image are thus produced.

The red, green, and blue video images are then synthesized by a color synthesis system 7, such as a dichroic prism, and a synthesized color image is projected onto a screen 4. An enlarged projected image thus appears on the screen 4.

The output signal from an electrical signal processing system 8 is respectively fed to the liquid-crystal display panels 1R, 1G, and 1B.

The electrical signal processing system 8 in this embodiment is constructed as shown in FIG. 2. Referring to FIG. 1 and FIG. 2, there are shown red, green, and blue video signal input terminals 8R, 8G, and 8B for receiving the primary color video signals from a color video reproducing apparatus, a horizontal synchronization signal input terminal 8H, and a vertical synchronization signal input terminal 8V.

In the electrical signal processing system 8 shown in FIG. 2, the red, green, and blue video signals, input to the respective input terminals 8R, 8G, and 8B, are fed to a video signal processing circuit 20 while a chrominance non-uniformity

correction signal from a chrominance non-uniformity correction circuit 21 to be described later is input to the video signal processing circuit 20.

Referring to FIG. 2, the horizontal synchronization signal coming in through the horizontal synchronization signal input terminal 8H, as shown in FIG. 4A, is supplied to a timing signal generator circuit 22, while the vertical synchronization signal coming in through the vertical synchronization signal input terminal 8V is supplied to the timing signal generator circuit 22. Furthermore, a master clock MCK from a master clock generator circuit 23 is supplied to the timing signal generator circuit 22.

Referring to FIG. 4B, the timing signal generator circuit 22 produces a phase-inverted signal FRP in a horizontal period, in synchronization with the horizontal synchronization signal, and feeds the phase-inverted signal FRP to the video signal processing circuit 20. In synchronization with the horizontal synchronization signal and the vertical synchronization signal, the timing signal generator circuit 22 produces a horizontal start signal HST, a horizontal clock signal HCK, a vertical start signal VST, a vertical clock signal VCK, etc., and respectively feeds these signals as drive signals to the liquid-crystal display panels 1R, 1G, and 1B.

FIG. 3 shows an example of the video signal processing circuit 20. Referring to FIG. 3, the video signal processing

circuit 20 is now discussed. In the video signal processing circuit 20, the red, green, and blue video signals, respectively supplied to the input terminals 8R, 8G, and 8B, are sent to user brightness adjustment circuits 30R, 30B, and 30G, by which a user adjusts brightness level. The user brightness adjustment circuits 30R, 30G, and 30B are adjusted in brightness level by a user-controlled adjustment signal at an input terminal 30.

The output signals of the user brightness adjustment circuits 30R, 30G, and 30B, which are subject to user control, are respectively fed to gamma correction circuits 31R, 31G, and 32B. The gamma correction circuits 31R, 31G, and 31B perform gamma correction with correction signals, set at manufacture, at correction signal input terminals 32R, 32G, and 32B.

The gamma-corrected output signals of the gamma correction circuits 31R, 31G, and 31B are respectively fed to gain adjustment circuits 33R, 33G, and 33B. The gain adjustment circuits 33R, 33G, and 33B perform gain adjustment in accordance with adjustment signals supplied at adjustment signal input terminals 34R, 34G, and 34B.

The gain-adjusted output signals of the gain adjustment circuits 33R, 33G, and 33B are respectively fed to brightness adjustment circuits 35R, 35G, and 35B. The brightness adjustment circuits 35R, 35G, and 35B perform brightness adjustment in accordance with adjustment signals respectively supplied at adjustment signal input terminals 36R, 36G, and 36B.

In this embodiment, chrominance non-uniformity correction signals are respectively fed to the brightness adjustment circuits 35R, 35G, and 35B to cancel chrominance non-uniformity, as will be described later.

The brightness adjustment circuit 35R, 35G, and 35B adjust a direct-current component with respect to a signal center SIG. C in the video signal which is alternately inverted every horizontal period.

The brightness-adjusted output signals of the brightness adjustment circuits 35R, 35G, and 35B are respectively fed to signal center adjustment circuits 38R, 38G, and 38B via inverter circuits 37R, 37G, and 37B. Referring to FIG. 4C, the inverter circuits 37R, 37G, and 37B alternately phase-invert the red, green, and blue video signals every horizontal period in response to the phase-inverted signal FRP in synchronization with the horizontal synchronization signal which is fed to an inverting signal input terminal 37 as shown in FIG. 4B.

In response to a signal center adjustment signal coming in through a signal center adjustment signal terminal 38, the signal center adjustment circuits 38R, 38G, and 38B adjust the signal centers SIG. C of the video signals which are alternately phase-inverted every horizontal period as shown in FIG. 4C. The red, green, and blue video signals, appearing on the outputs of the signal center adjustment circuits 38R, 38G, and 38B, are then respectively fed to the liquid-crystal display panels 1R, 1G,

and 1B.

Referring to FIG. 3, the video signal processing circuit 20 includes a common voltage adjustment circuit 39. The common voltage adjustment circuit 39 adjusts a common voltage VCOM, as shown in FIG. 4C, in accordance with a common voltage adjustment signal coming in through a common voltage adjustment signal input terminal 39a. The common voltage adjustment circuit 39 outputs the common voltage VCOM to the liquid-crystal display panels 1R, 1G, and 1B.

Actually applied to the liquid-crystal display panels 1R, 1G, and 1B are differences between the red, green, and blue video signals and the common voltage VCOM, as shown in FIG. 4C. To remove the chrominance non-uniformity, a voltage change for cancelling the chrominance non-uniformity is applied to the red, green, and blue video signals or to the common voltage VCOM.

For example, to remove chrominance non-uniformity that linearly varies in a horizontal direction as shown in FIG. 11D, a sawtooth wave generator circuit for generating a sawtooth wave in the horizontal period is arranged as a chrominance non-uniformity correction circuit 21 as shown in FIG. 5.

FIG. 6A shows a horizontal pulse having a predetermined pulse width in the horizontal period, which is supplied at an input terminal 40 in synchronization with the horizontal synchronization signal as shown in FIG. 5. When an analog switch 41 is turned on and off by the horizontal pulse, a sawtooth wave

signal having the horizontal period appears on an output terminal as shown in FIG. 6B.

In this embodiment, the sawtooth wave signal in the horizontal period, produced in the chrominance non-uniformity correction circuit 21, is supplied to the brightness adjustment signal input terminal 36G connected to the brightness adjustment circuit 35G which adjusts the green video signal.

The operation of the electrical signal processing system 8 is now discussed, referring to FIGS. 7A through 7E. The gray-level red, green, and blue video signals, shown in FIG. 7C, are respectively fed to the input terminals 8R, 8G, and 8B, while the sawtooth wave signal in the horizontal period, shown in FIG. 7D, is fed to the brightness adjustment signal input terminal 36G as the chrominance non-uniformity correction signal, and the phase-inverted signal FRP, shown in FIG. 7B, is fed to the phase-inverted signal input terminal 37.

The signal center adjustment circuit 38G outputs the green video signal, in which the horizontal sawtooth wave signal for chrominance non-uniformity correction is superimposed on the gray-level green video signal as shown in FIG. 7E. The red video image, green video image, and blue video image presented by the liquid-crystal display panels 1R, 1G, and 1B are synthesized and then projected onto the screen 4. The chrominance non-uniformity linearly varying in the horizontal direction is then canceled, and a color image (gray) having a good uniformity thus



results. FIG. 7A shows the horizontal synchronization signal.

In the above discussion, the chrominance non-uniformity linearly varying in the horizontal direction is canceled. Chrominance non-uniformity linearly varying in a vertical direction may be also equally canceled.

In the above discussion, the chrominance non-uniformity that linearly varies is canceled. Chrominance non-uniformity appearing on both end portions in a horizontal direction and on a lower portion in a vertical direction, as shown in FIG. 9A, may also be canceled. Specifically, in connection with a vertical direction, a sawtooth wave signal in the vertical period is produced as a chrominance non-uniformity correction signal as shown in FIG. 9B, and in connection with a horizontal direction, a parabolic wave signal in the horizontal period is produced as a chrominance non-uniformity correction signal as shown in FIG. 9D. These signals are combined and then applied to the brightness adjustment signal input terminal 36G, and the chrominance non-uniformity shown in FIG. 9A is canceled.

Referring to FIG. 9A, a white portion is greenish gray, and a deep-colored portion is magenta gray. FIG. 9C shows a vertical synchronization signal, and FIG. 9E shows a horizontal synchronization signal.

The chrominance non-uniformity correction circuit 21 may also produce a chrominance non-uniformity correction signal as follows. The three-panel liquid-crystal display projector

projects an all-gray display onto the screen 4, the display appearing on the screen is captured into a field memory using an image pickup device such as a charge-coupled device camera, and a chrominance non-uniformity correction signal is produced based on information captured into the field memory.

This method removes chrominance non-uniformity due to variations in the entire three-panel liquid-crystal display projectors.

In the above discussion, the chrominance non-uniformity signal is superimposed on the red, green, and blue video signals.

Alternatively, the chrominance non-uniformity signal may be superimposed on the common voltage supplied to the liquid-crystal display panels 1R, 1G, and 1B. In this case, however, unlike the above embodiment, the liquid-crystal display panels 1R, 1G, and 1B need their respective common voltage adjustment circuits to independently adjust the common voltages.

To correct chrominance non-uniformity linearly varying in a horizontal direction as shown in FIG. 11D, a triangular wave signal spreading in a horizontal period is formed as a chrominance non-uniformity correction signal as represented by a dotted line in FIG. 8D. The horizontal triangular wave signal is superimposed onto the common signal VCOM which is supplied to the liquid-crystal display panel 1G, to which the green video signal is fed. The rest of the construction remains unchanged from the above embodiment.

The chrominance non-uniformity linearly varying in a horizontal direction is thus canceled. FIG. 8A shows a horizontal synchronization signal, FIG. 8B shows a phase-inverted signal FRP in a horizontal period, FIG. 8C shows a gray-level green video signal supplied at the input terminal 8G, and FIG. 8D shows a green video signal appearing on the output of the signal center adjustment circuit 38G.

The present invention is not limited to the above embodiments, and various modifications are possible without departing from the scope and spirit of the present invention.

For example, the red video liquid-crystal display panel or the blue video liquid-crystal display panel, rather than the green video liquid-crystal display panel, may project an image in a left-side right inverted orientation.

In accordance with the present invention, the chrominance non-uniformity correction signal is superimposed onto the primary color video signal or the common voltage, supplied to the liquid-crystal display panel, the chrominance non-uniformity is canceled on the display screen, and a color image with an excellent uniformity thus results.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A liquid-crystal display apparatus comprising:  
a liquid-crystal display panel;  
means for supplying a primary color video signal, wherein  
a correction signal for canceling chrominance non-uniformity is  
superimposed on the primary color video signal; and  
means for supplying a common voltage.
2. A liquid-crystal display apparatus comprising:  
a liquid-crystal display panel;  
means for supplying a primary color video signal; and  
means for supplying a common voltage, wherein a correction  
signal for canceling chrominance non-uniformity is superimposed  
on the common voltage.
3. A three-panel liquid-crystal display projector  
comprising:  
a white light source;  
a color separation system for separating a white light  
from the white light source into color lights;  
a liquid-crystal display panel, supplied with a red video  
signal and a common voltage, for presenting a red video image;  
a liquid-crystal display panel, supplied with a green  
video signal and a common voltage, for presenting a green video

image;

a liquid-crystal display panel, supplied with a blue video signal and a common voltage, for presenting a blue video image, wherein one of the red, green and blue video images is projected in a left-side-right inverted orientation;

a color synthesis system for synthesizing the color video images; and

a lens system, wherein a chrominance non-uniformity correction signal is superimposed on the video signal which is supplied to the liquid-crystal display panel which projects the left-side-right inverted video image.

4. A three-panel liquid-crystal display projector comprising:

a white light source;

a color separation system for separating a white light from the white light source into color lights;

a liquid-crystal display panel, supplied with a red video signal and a common voltage, for presenting a red video image;

a liquid-crystal display panel, supplied with a green video signal and a common voltage, for presenting a green video image;

a liquid-crystal display panel, supplied with a blue video signal and a common voltage, for presenting a blue video image, wherein one of the red, green and blue video images is projected

in a left-side-right inverted orientation;

a color synthesis system for synthesizing the color video images; and

a lens system, wherein a chrominance non-uniformity correction signal is superimposed on the common voltage which is supplied to the liquid-crystal display panel which projects the left-side-right inverted video image.

5. A three-panel liquid-crystal display projector according to Claim 3, wherein the liquid-crystal display panel which projects the left-side-right inverted video image is the liquid-crystal display panel for presenting the green video image.

6. A three-panel liquid-crystal display projector according to Claim 4, wherein the liquid-crystal display panel which projects the left-side-right inverted video image is the liquid-crystal display panel for presenting the green video image.

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A liquid-crystal display apparatus free from chrominance non-uniformity. In a liquid-crystal display apparatus with a primary color video signal and a common voltage supplied to a liquid-crystal display panel, a correction signal for canceling the chrominance non-uniformity is superimposed on the primary color video signal.

FIG. 1

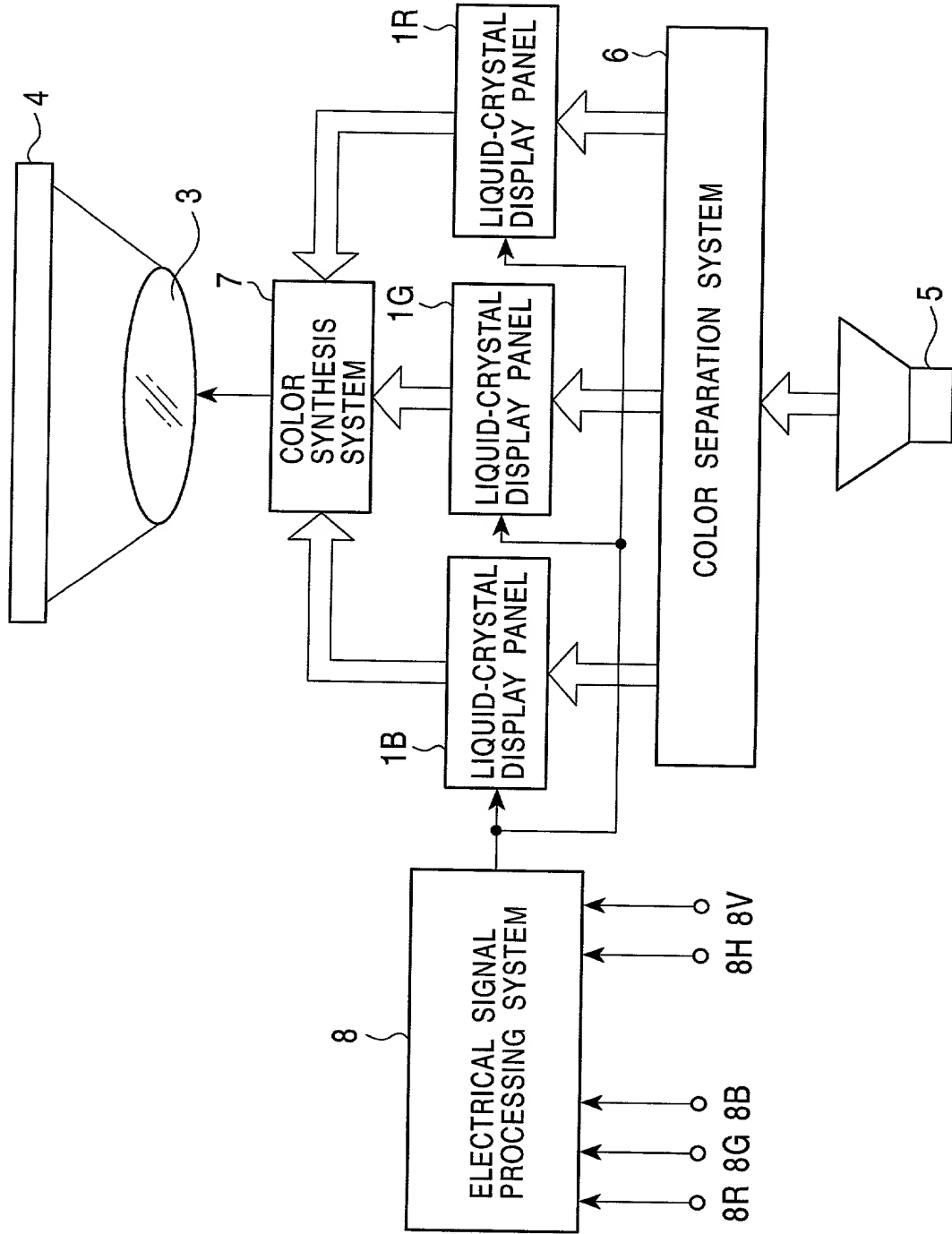




FIG. 2

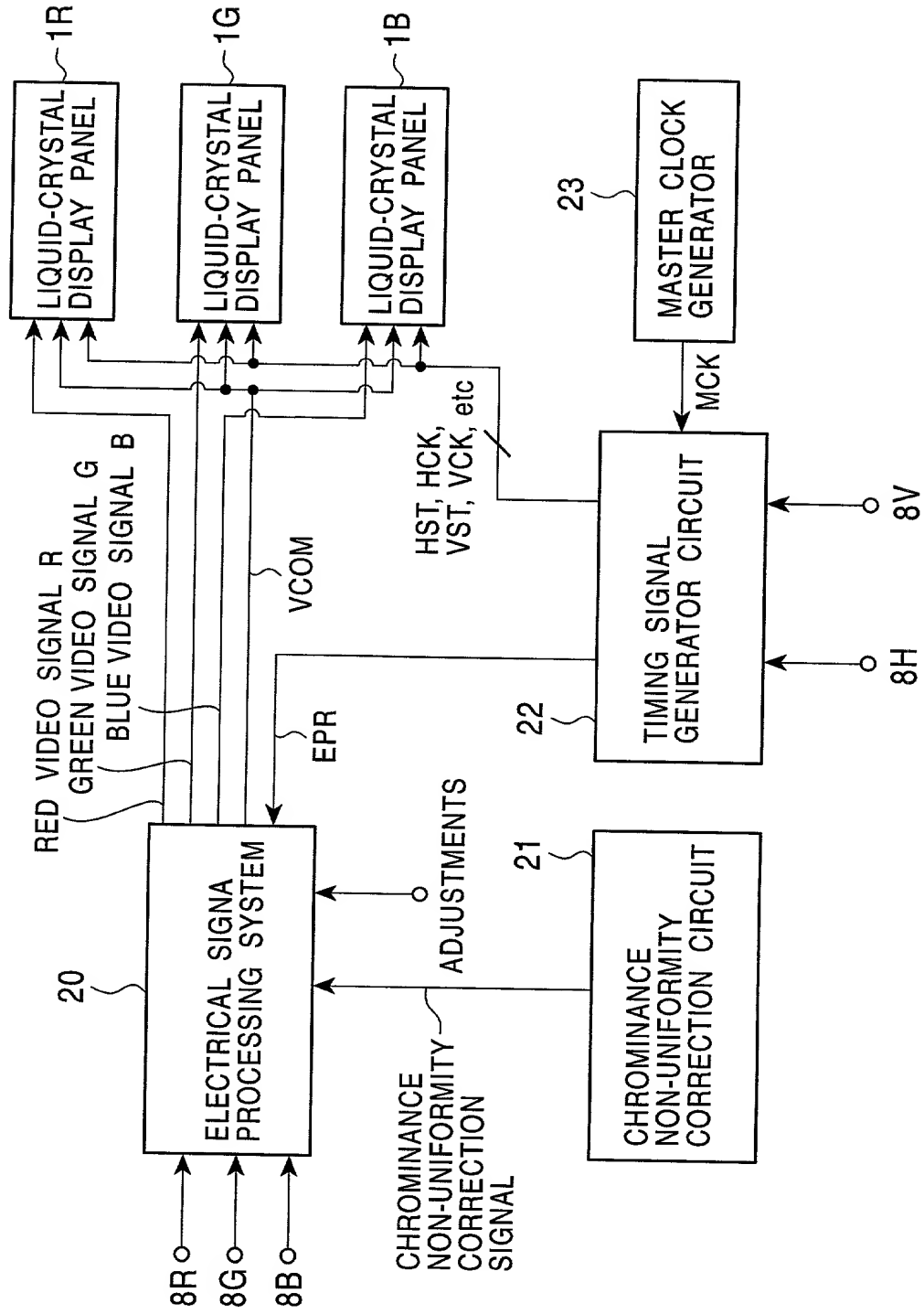


FIG. 3

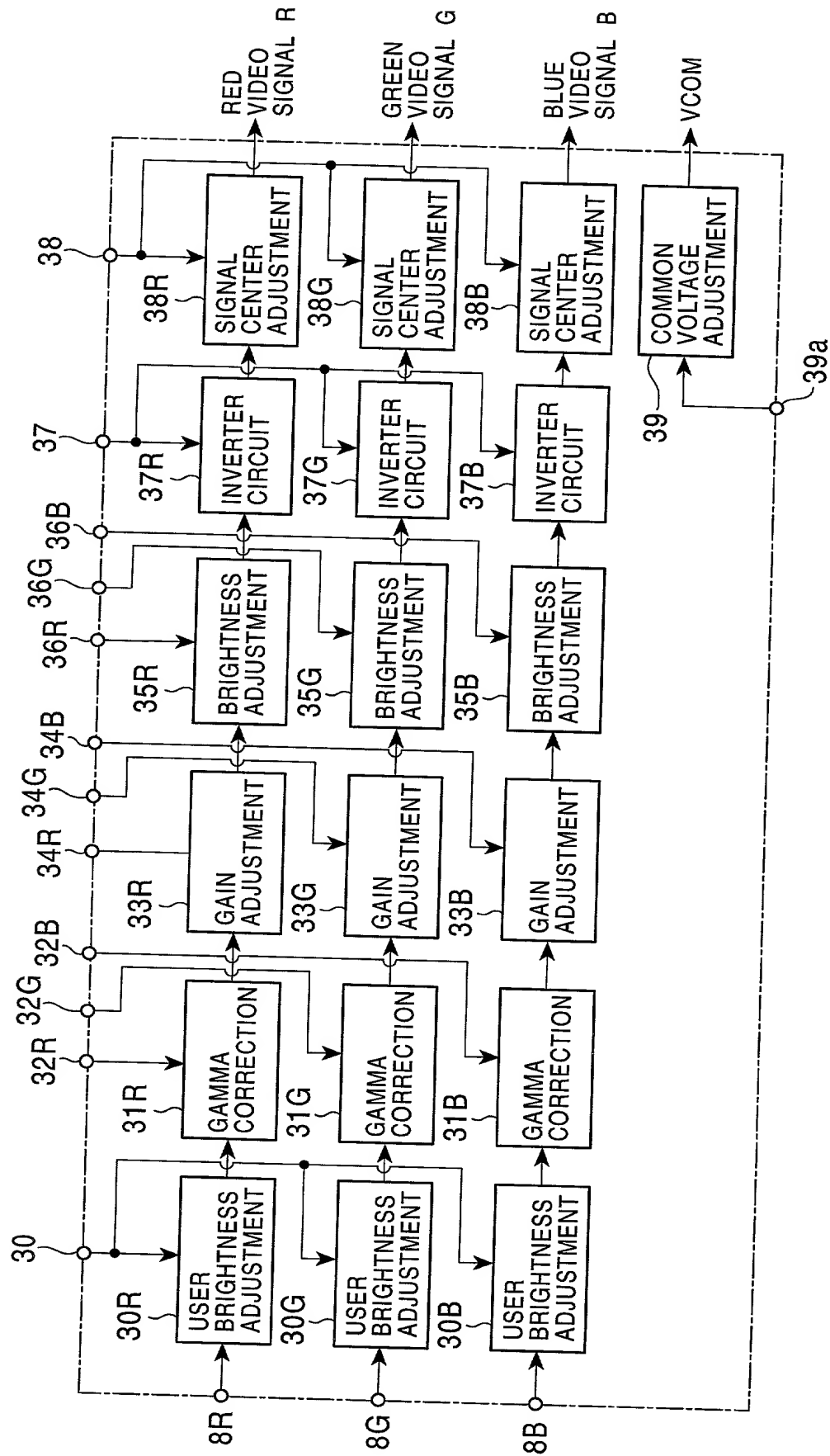


FIG. 4

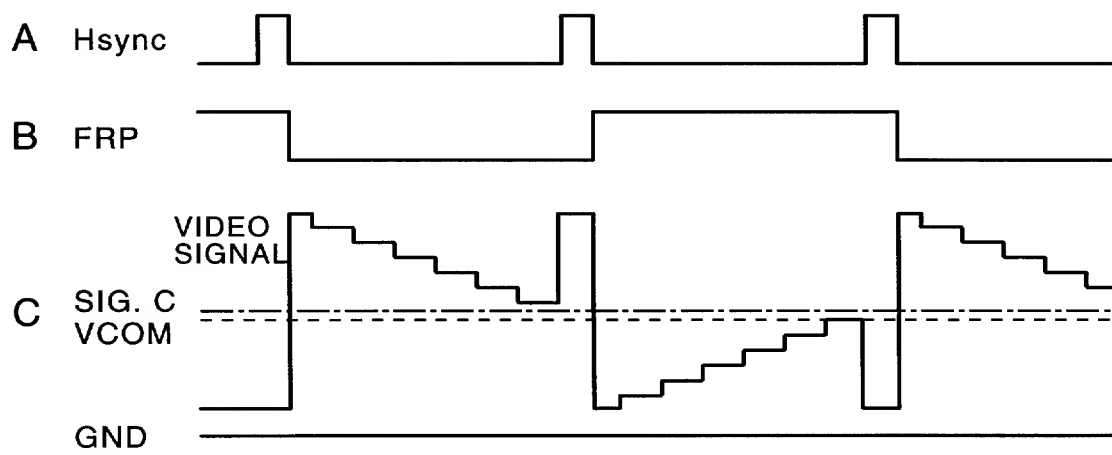


FIG. 5

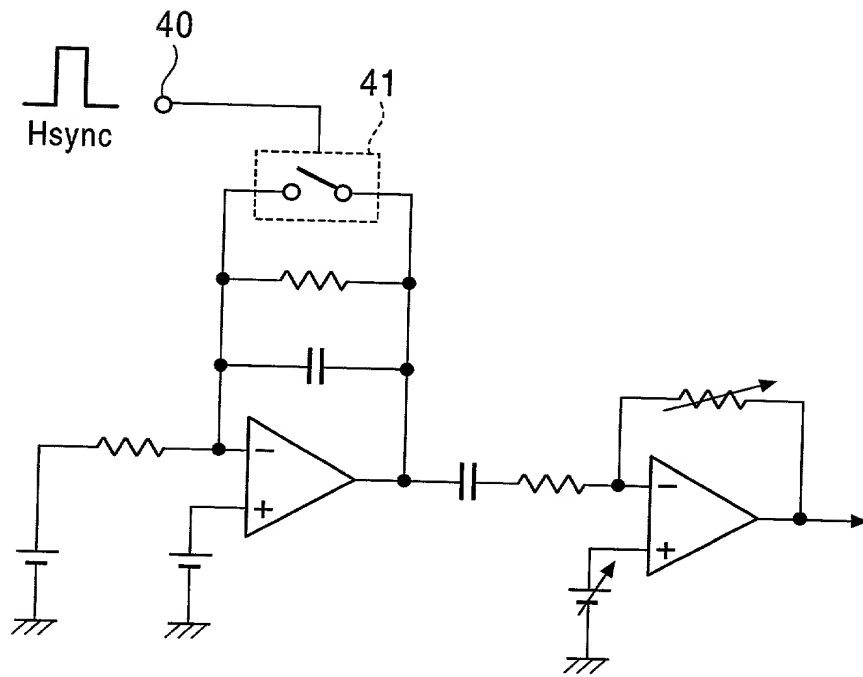


FIG. 6

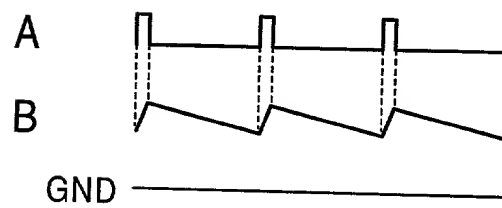


FIG. 7

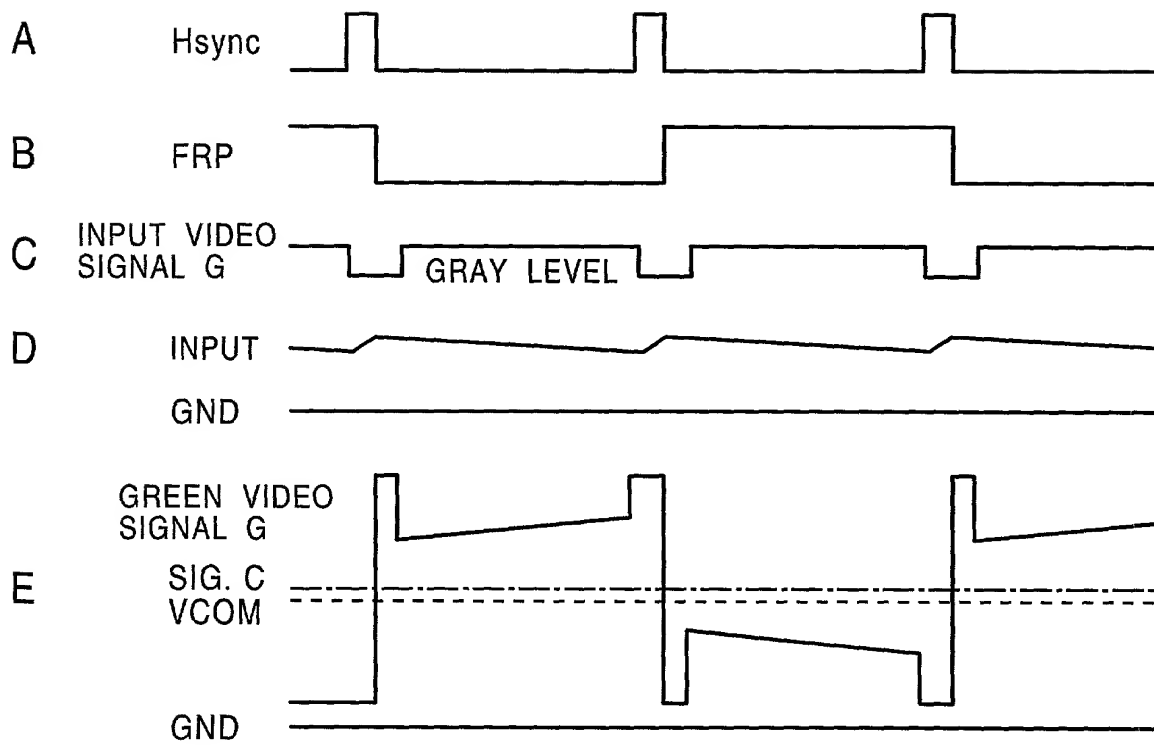


FIG. 8

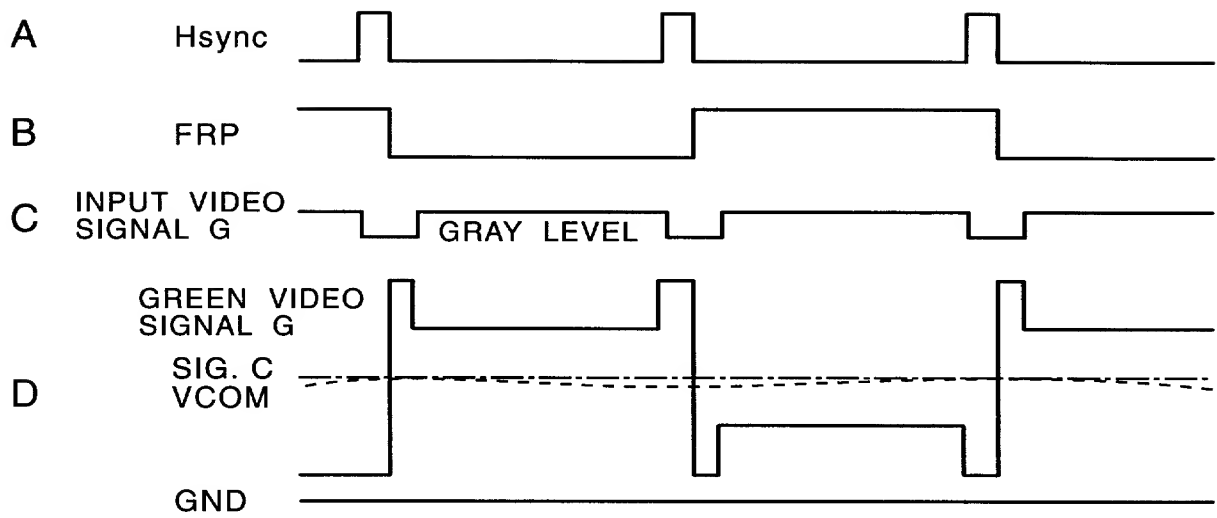


FIG. 9

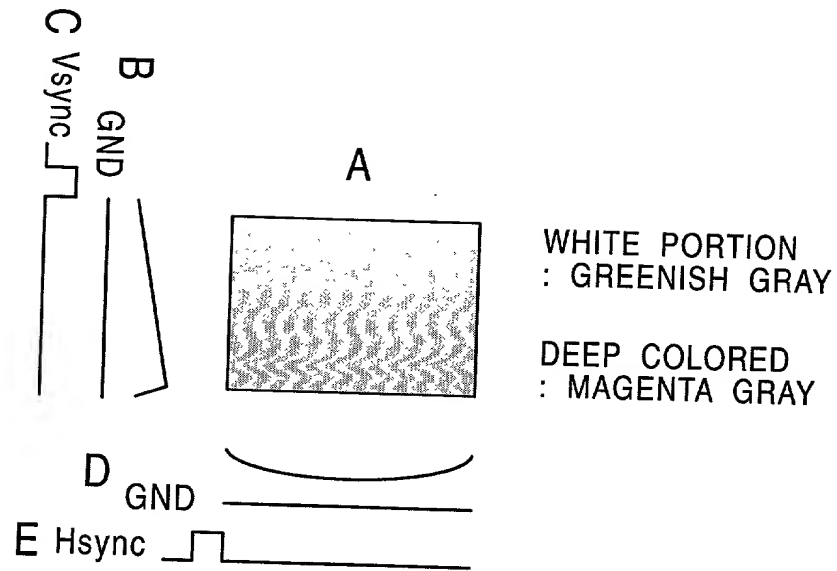


FIG. 10

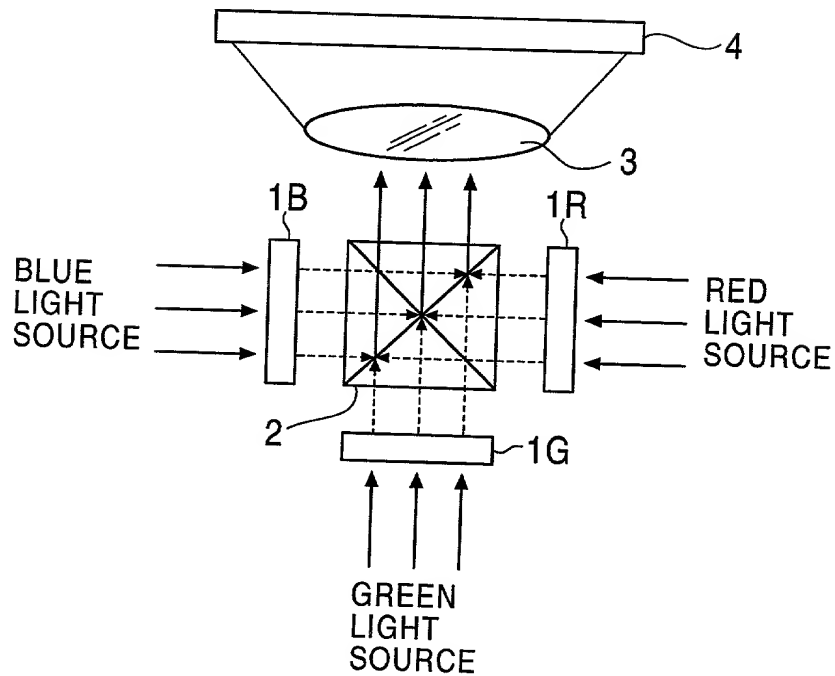


FIG. 11

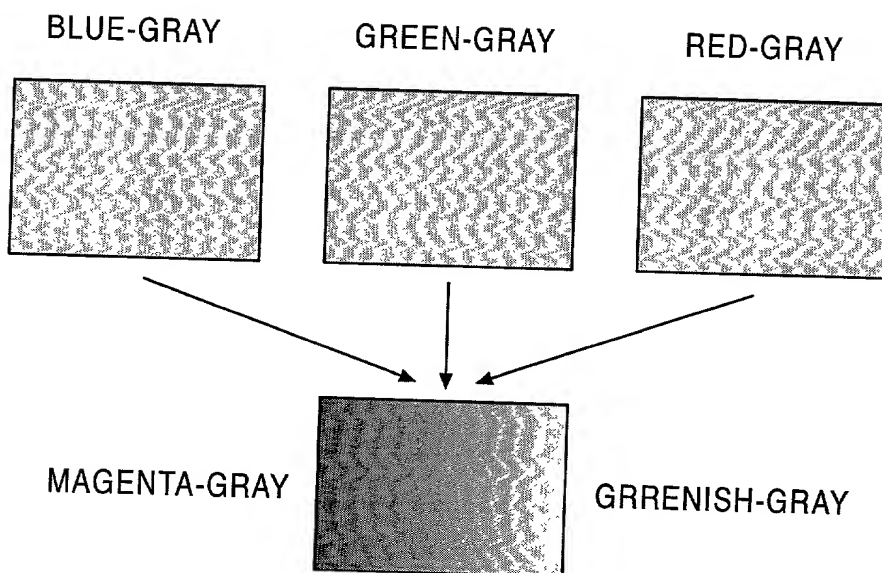
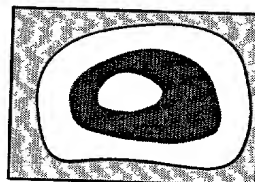


FIG. 12





IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In the Patent Application of )  
)  
Takashi HIRAKAWA et al. )  
)  
Serial No. To Be Assigned ) ATTN: APPLICATION BRANCH  
)  
Filed: Concurrently Herewith )  
)  
For: LIQUID-CRYSTAL DISPLAY )  
APPARATUS AND THREE-PANEL LIQUID )  
CRYSTAL DISPLAY PROJECTOR )

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LETTER TO THE OFFICIAL DRAFTSPERSON

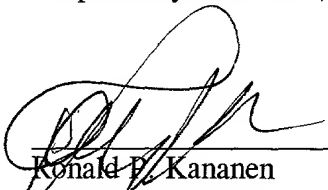
Assistant Commissioner of Patents  
Washington, DC 20231

Sir:

Approval is sought to amend the drawings for the above-identified application as shown in red on the accompanying prints. Specifically, in Fig. 2, change the work "SIGNA" to --SIGNAL in block 20, and change "etc" to --etc--. In Fig. 11, change "GRRENISH" to --GREENISH--.

Respectfully submitted,

DATE: October 13, 1999

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
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FIG. 2

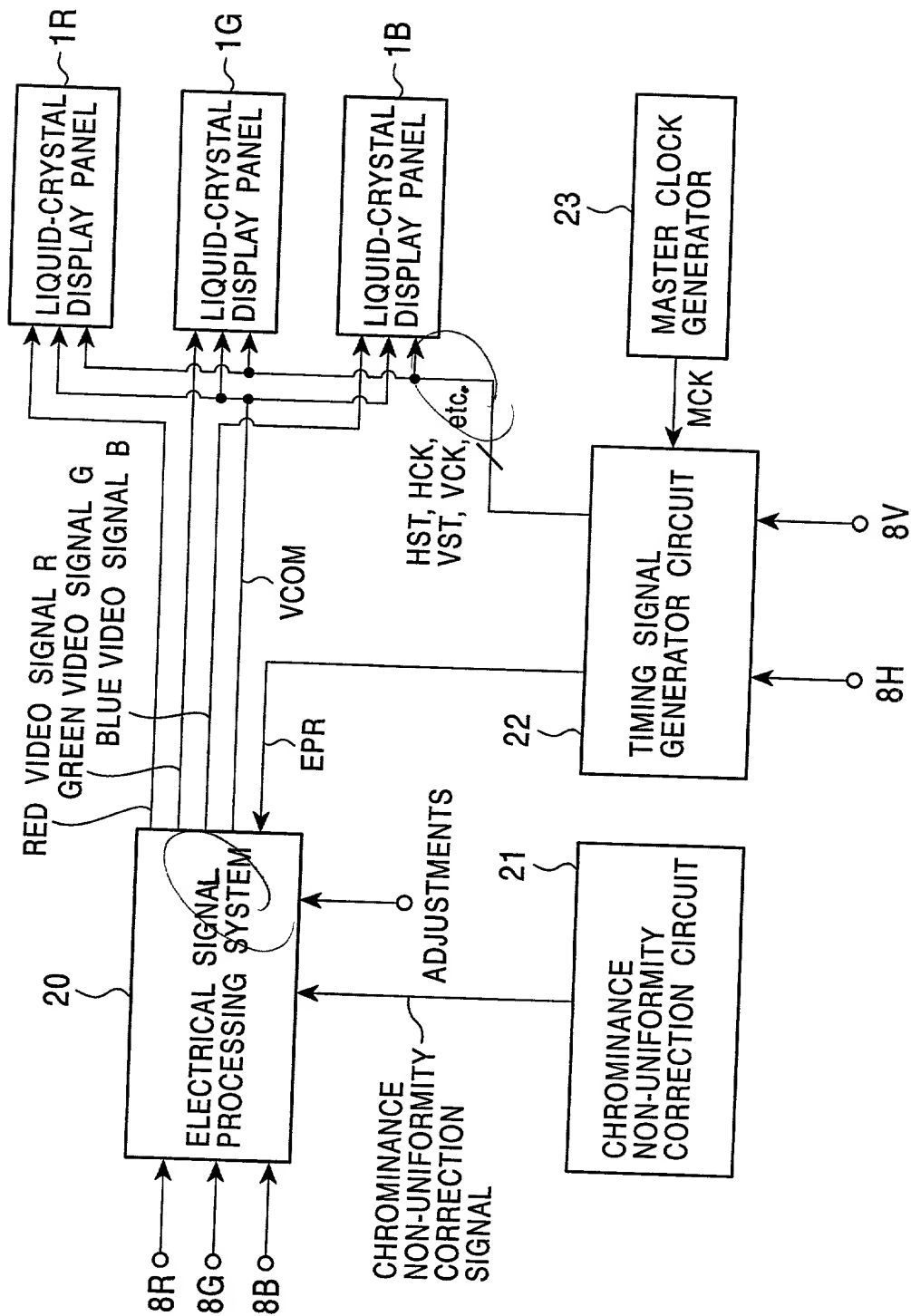


FIG. 11

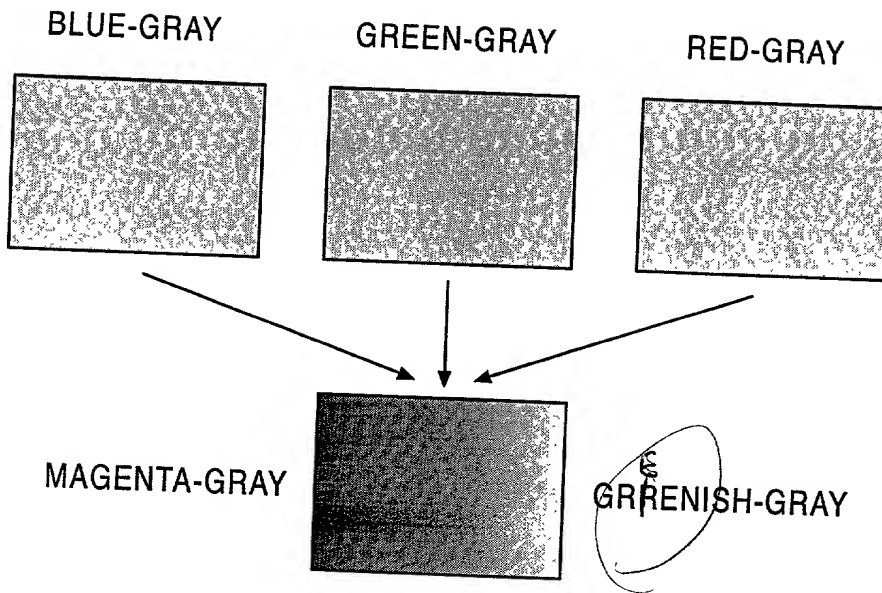
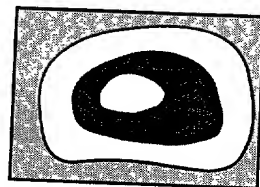


FIG. 12



Attorney's Docket No. SON-1659

**DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY FOR PATENT APPLICATION**  
**English Language Declaration**

As below named inventors, we hereby declare that:

Our residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to our names.

We believe we are the original, first and joint inventors of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled

LIQUID-CRYSTAL DISPLAY APPARATUS AND THREE-PANEL LIQUID-CRYSTAL  
DISPLAY PROJECTOR

the specification of which

(check one)

X is attached hereto.

was filed on \_\_\_\_\_ as

Application Serial No. \_\_\_\_\_  
 and was amended on \_\_\_\_\_

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, §119 of any foreign application(s) for patent of inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

Prior Foreign Application(s)			Priority Claimed
<u>P10-292280</u>	<u>Japan</u>	<u>14/10/1998</u>	
(Number)	(Country)	(Day/Month/Year Filed)	X Yes No
<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>	
(Number)	(Country)	(Day/Month/Year Filed)	Yes No
<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>	
(Number)	(Country)	(Day/Month/Year Filed)	Yes No

We hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, §120 of any United States application(s) listed below and insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code §112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56 and 1.63(d) which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>
(Application Serial No.)	(Filing Date)	(Status)
		(patented, pending, abandoned)

We hereby declare that all statements made herein of our own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true, and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

Attorney's Docket Number: SON-1659

## English Language Declaration

POWER OF ATTORNEY: As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith.

Ronald P. Kananen, Reg. No. 24,104; Ralph T. Rader, Reg. No. 28,772; Michael D. Fishman, Reg. No. 31,951; Richard D. Grauer, Reg. No. 22,388; Joseph V. Coppola, Sr., Reg. No. 33,373; Michael B. Stewart, Reg. No. 36,018; Steven L. Nichols, Registration No. 40,326

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Second Inventor's signature	<i>Hiroyuki Yoshine</i>	Date <i>Sept. 16, 1999</i>
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Citizenship	JAPANESE	
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Full name of third joint inventor		
Third Inventor's signature		Date
Residence		
Citizenship	JAPANESE	
Post Office Address	c/o SONY CORPORATION 7-35, KITASHINAGAWA 6-CHOME, SHINAGAWA-KU, TOKYO, JAPAN	

(Supply similar information and signature for subsequent joint inventors.)